10 cents a copy
April 13, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

WIN-THE-WAR WOMEN

The Munition Worker

Prompt Delivery Free
Anywhere in the United States

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

WOMEN'S AND MISSES
TAILORED or DRESSY HATS

Showing smart new shapes and the effectiveness of flower or ribbon trimming

No. 53—**Large Poke Hat** of Milan hemp straw and Georgette crepe in rose, white, pink, copen, navy, purple, gold, gray, red, sand or black; wreath of flowers encircles crown. **9.75**

No. 55—**Wide-Brimmed Hat** of Pedal Leghorn, in copen, rose, purple, navy, red, green, gold, turquoise blue, white or black; bound and banded with gros grain ribbon to match. **5.95**

No. 57—**Double-Brimmed Hat** of Milan straw, in purple, navy, red, brown, gold, green or black; with gros grain ribbon band and bow. **5.95**

MILLINERY SHOP—Main Floor

Best & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-FIFTH STREET

Tiny Tots —their Hats

To the thoughtful mother a great many things enter into the choosing of the little daughter's first hat.

Above all things, it must fit the head properly.

It must be *dainty* and *fetching* to suit the budlike beauty of a baby's face.

The experts in the Children's Millinery Section know all this, hence their particular success in fitting the tiny tots to their first Spring hats.

There are soft ones of fluffy lingerie (such as is pictured here), with dainty lace edges or a bit of hand embroidery with ribbon and miniature blossoms—or it may be a sweet combination of straw and silk.

Pictured here is a dainty lingerie hat at **6.85**

For Every Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN VOTER'S MANUAL

By S. E. FORMAN *and* MARJORIE SHULER

With Introduction by Carrie Chapman Catt

Every woman voter, actual and prospective, which means nearly every woman in the United States, needs this book now

IT explains what the machinery of balloting is, tells the steps to be taken by the voter in all kinds of elections, and in general makes the way easy for the voter who is a beginner in the most important privilege an American woman enjoys as a citizen and the most important duty she can serve. But the book does more than that: it supplies a background of information as to the organization of the government, the history of the chief political parties, and other related subjects, an understanding of which is indispensable to the citizen, upon whom the burden rests not only of voting, but of voting intelligently.

Especially for the voters of New York, there is a digest of the election laws of the State.

Price $1.00

At All Bookstores *Published by*

THE CENTURY CO.
353 Fourth Avenue New York

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of *The Woman Citizen* is ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.

The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

April 13, 1918

Vol. II (New style) No. 20

Copyright, 1918, by
THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE 65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF THE

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, HONORARY PRESIDENT

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK,
MASSACHUSETTS

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS MARY GARRETT HAY,
NEW YORK

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY,
TENNESSEE

4TH VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. RAYMOND BROWN,
NEW YORK

5TH VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HELEN GARDENER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Miss Esther G. Ogden, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

TREASURER
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
CONNECTICUT

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANK J. SHULER,
NEW YORK

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HALSEY W. WILSON,
NEW YORK

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
171 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
Telephone, 4818 Murray Hill

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Miss Rose Young, Chairman
171 Madison Avenue, New York

DIRECTORS
MRS. CHARLES H. BROOKS,
KANSAS
MRS. T. T. COTNAM,
ARKANSAS
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW,
NEW YORK
MRS. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE,
NEW YORK
MRS. NONIE B. MAHONEY,
TEXAS
MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN,
NEW YORK
DR. MARY SAFFORD,
FLORIDA
MRS. HORACE C. STILWELL,
INDIANA

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman
Washington Headquarters
1626 Rhode Island Avenue

B. Altman & Co.

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE FOR

Safe Storage in the Establishment

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

Rugs, Portieres, Draperies and Lace Curtains

Furs repaired and remodeled. Rugs repaired and Portieres taken down and rehung

Lace Curtains cleaned and (after cleaning) stored without additional charge

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL **Thirty-fifth Street**

"Every moment counts—
a day delayed is
a day lost!

This is a vital matter of educational value that depends on *your* effort.

What are you doing for the Woman Citizen Campaign?

Women need this magazine as never before. Won't you hasten and get your campaign under way? Appoint your chairman, get busy and report to-day."

—Excerpts from a letter sent out by Mrs. Croan of Indiana to suffrage leagues throughout the state.

What is your state doing?

(See page 398)

Buy all the Liberty Bonds you can

You are perfectly safe in buying all the Liberty Bonds you *hope* you can pay for.

Liberty Bonds are U. S. Government securities, as good as money, and always negotiable.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

Second Federal Reserve District

120 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Nurses' Outfitting Association

425—5th Ave., at 38th St., New York

Correct Uniforms for Maids

Ready to Wear

Uniforms .....from 3.00
Caps and Collars... " .20
Aprons, Coats, Bonnets

Special Red Cross Apparel also **Made to Order**

Send for Catalogue B. M.

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

April 13, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

An Open Letter to Women in War Time

THIS is the time of all times when American women must move forward with American men in a compact body, mind and heart sustained by the one ideal, the ideal of democracy.

Even yet we do not know in America as we shall later know what is required of us in oneness of production, in oneness of sacrifice, in oneness of life itself. We do not yet know the strain, the tension that is coming. We do not yet know how utterly essential it is that we go forward by millions as one person, that as one person we stand and deliver.

We must not lag. We must not cavil. We must not sneer. We must not talk about "the government" and wash our hands of it with a great air.

We must not forget that "the government" even in peace times is just ourselves, in communal function, that we can't be quit of concern in it if we would; can't reach out a hand without being entangled in it; can't think, or move, or have our being apart from it.

It is in war time that solidarity counts as it cannot count in peace time, as nothing else can count at any time—solidarity of purpose as of action.

Whatever deflects us from the purpose and action of war is felt as a wrong today. Everything else is sidetracked. Competition is going out of business. Trade and transportation are under governmental control. The arts are voiceless. The writers and painters and sculptors have thrown down their tools—to pick them up again in specialized war service. We eat, sleep and drink the purposes of this war.

No more than the men can we women keep the subject from our lips. Our hands are sentient with it as we knit and knit. We strive and strain toward those bloody battlefields of Europe. We begrudge every thought, word, deed, that takes our time and attention from the war. We want to roll bandages endlessly, we want to knit socks, tie up packages—these are the concrete things of the war.

Doing them puts us into the war.

They are the concrete things and they have to be done, but woe betide us if in the doing we lose sight of the abstract things of the war. We are not just fighting. We are fighting for something. Our thought cannot be allowed to lie in the bloody welter of the trenches. Our thought must lift itself as a banner on which stands out in letters of fire the thing we are fighting for—democracy.

Not democracy for one country at the expense of another. Not democracy for one-half of a people at the expense of the other half, but democracy for all the people in all the world, the whole thing.

Perhaps you think that you are sufficiently in this fight if you roll bandages and knit socks, if you sell Liberty Bonds and grow a war garden. You are not.

Perhaps you think woman suffrage can wait. It can't. Don't fool yourself. You can't hold up one end of this fight and let the other end sag. It doesn't matter if your hands *are* full of knitting needles, it doesn't matter if your mind *is* full of other details of war work, you've got to hold up the woman suffrage end of the war work, too. Nobody else is going to do your share of it for you. Everybody else's knitting needles are clicking just as hard and fast as yours.

Is democracy to come limping in on one foot because you fail in your full duty to womanhood, to your country, to the world? Is it really democracy we are fighting for? Or is it the old autocracy of sex? It is for you to say, you women. The majority of men are for woman suffrage, but we cannot leave this sector of the battle front to the men. It belongs by right to the women. If women forget, if they fall down, if they decide that woman suffrage is not part of the fight for democracy, is not war work, on their heads alone be the failure, the shame and the ignominy.

If they stand true, if they keep to their suffrage task, while in no whit slighting their other war work, this year will see the fight for democracy ended at home, an earnest of its end abroad.

New York Republicans to Their Senators

IF Senator James W. Wadsworth does not realize that his constituents want him to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment it is for no lack of reminder from the units of his own Republican machine.

The Republican County Committee of New York County, for instance, has resolved:

"That this Committee respectfully urges Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and Hon. William M. Calder, United States Senators from the State of New York, to support the adoption of the aforesaid joint-resolution; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the United States Senators from the State of New York."

All eight of the Erie County Assembly District leaders have sent Senator Wadsworth copies of a resolution endorsing the Amendment and urging him to vote for it.

Through Seymour Lowman, chairman, the Chemung County Committee has gone on record as being "thoroughly committed in favor of suffrage for women. . . . We feel it ought to be nation-wide. . . . We therefore ask you to support in the Senate the bill providing for Woman Suffrage."

Otsego and Rockland County Committees have passed resolutions favoring the amendment. Willett E. Hoysratt of Dutchess reports that he has "written to Senator Wadsworth asking him to support the Suffrage Amendment. I believe that our Republican State Committee and the Chairmen of all of the county committees have made similar requests of him, *and if he does not comply it will be through no fault of the Republican organization of his own State.*"

Nassau, Columbia, Chautauqua, Franklin, Saratoga, Tioga, Canajoharie, Onondaga, Tompkins, Oswego, Delaware, all have passed resolutions urging Senator Wadsworth to vote for the Amendment, or have such resolutions pending, or have communicated the County Committee's sentiments to the Senator by personal letters from the leaders.

Recognition on the Way

FOLLOWING upon the heels of the announcement that the Red Cross will accept women physicians for dispensary work in France comes the announcement by Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the General Medical Board, that woman doctors are to be included in the volunteer medical reserve corps now being formed.

There are in the United States, according to the directory of Medical Women, some 5,539 women physicians. Of these, 33⅓ per cent have registered for volunteer service through the American Women's Hospitals. Of the 144,869 men physicians in the United States less than 15 per cent have registered for volunteer service.

Our recognition of woman physicians as a war asset is following very closely the course of the same recognition on the other side. Although every one of the Entente countries refused to recognize women in war service to begin with, every one reached the point where those services were gladly accepted. Under the showing of the women of the Scottish Women's Hospitals—sent out and maintained by the suffragists of Great Britain—Servia, France, Belgium, Great Britain all learned the value of the woman physician and surgeon.

Dr. Martin has given it as his personal view that medical women in war service abroad should be given military rank, to put them on a par with the men physicians doing the same work. He believes, too, that they should be given the same pay as men members of the medical officers' reserve corps.

Members of the Women's Oversea Hospitals corps, sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, report that they are in the war zone, working directly back of the battle line, under the French government.

Meanwhile, individual women, through the American Women's Hospitals, are volunteering for war duty in France under the American government.

In view of the experience of our allies, it would be strange indeed for the American government to withhold recognition from American doctors because they happen to be women.

The Bell Peal in Great Britain

WHEN that idol of British suffragists, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, rose to make her presidential address before the annual council meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, she was greeted with the ovation due her after her fifty years of triumphant service in the suffrage cause. The last two years, she said, had been wonderful years. At the 1916 Council Meeting some of her friends thought her too sanguine in her estimate of the effects of the industrial emancipation of women, but war had brought freedom to women, as the Black Death brought it to the serfs of the fourteenth century. She quoted numerous expressions of change of view by well-known anti-suffragists. One had said that the women were wonderful in their adaptability, unselfishness, freshness of mind, organizing skill. Men were making too great a mess of the world. They needed helpers who were without their prejudice, idleness and self-indulgence. Before the war she had often felt that the position of suffragists was like that of a person pulling a bell-rope with no bell at the end,—now there was a bell, a whole peal of them, and they were going to ring throughout the world. It had been said that the granting of the suffrage to women would make no difference. "Already we have begun to reap the benefit. It is enormously encouraging and exhilarating to us to feel the power of the vote behind us." She did not want any one to pity her. Her fifty years of work had been joyful years. She had enjoyed almost every minute of them, but the last two years had been exhilarating beyond words, and full of encouragement. One heard much about the ignorance of the woman voter. She did not believe in that ignorance. Many of the women enfranchised were mothers of families and housewives, and the special knowledge gained by them would be brought to bear as voters. She

was full of hope and confidence that women would use their vote in an earnest and intelligent way.

Mrs. Fawcett then moved the following resolution, which was carried with acclamation:

"That this Council records its profound satisfaction on the passage into law of the Representation of the People Bill, and its confident belief that the enfranchisement of women will contribute to the true and permanent welfare of the country."

Women Unafraid

AMONG those working in the Erie machine shops when the explosion occurred on March 26, which blew up a warehouse and burned down several buildings, were several of Uncle Sam's nieces. Dressed in overalls, they were pursuing one of those light feminine tasks in which thousands of women on both sides of the sea are proving that women's work is whatever comes to them to be done. They were doing electric welding.

At the first detonation most of the workers were knocked down. Many of the fifty men working in the room with the girls were hit by falling timbers, some being knocked senseless, although no one was fatally hurt. Not one of the nine girls lost her head, or had hysterics, or went off in a faint. They began at once to render aid to the more seriously injured men.

One girl of eighteen, Miss Katherine Nelson, carried out three people, one after the other. With torn overalls and slight wounds on her much-begrimed face, she told a reporter that she thought the "world had come to an end" when the first shock came. "It seemed as if the whole building was about to collapse. Things flew in every direction, fire breaking out almost instantly." She first carried out an unconscious woman worker, then a man, who was taken away senseless to a nearby hospital. Again she entered the burning building and rescued another man.

It almost seems as if courage has forgotten that it is a masculine quality, and comes welling up sexless from subliminal depths whenever it is called upon. Perhaps it is a habit of self-forgetfulness.

From the National's Mail Bag

WOULD Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham find as much in any other state, we wonder? Or is it Texas only that is chock-a-block full of humor? We haven't heard that the Texas women had any trials at all in putting through their primary suffrage amendment. It was all like laughing over a page of *Life*, according to Mrs. Cunningham's letters. The latest bit of spice she has passed on is the statement made by an anti-suffrage leader when the suffragists thought their campaign was won—"Like the sweet girl graduate, not finished, but just begun," declared the anti-lady. Mrs. Cunningham adds simply, "She told the truth because later an amendment to another bill was introduced, making it a requisite, in voting in the primaries, that you sign a pledge to vote the Democratic ticket in November, and that you had voted it last time. Of course that meant us. But we were able to take care of it."—*The Mail Carrier.*

What Was In Their Knitting Bags?

SOMETHING like two hundred knitting bags descended upon the Capital City of New York State a short time ago. Their owners were there to protest against unjust labor laws and to seek support for higher labor standards for women and minors. Behind the knitting bags were knitters, and behind the knitters were ballots. And this is why the legislators saw these women for the first time as real people. Every massed attack of women on Albany before this has been a siege attack. The women who went to Albany to watch the labor laws were modern followers of Madame Lafarge, and were knitting their impressions of Albany and their intentions as to the vote next fall into their socks and sweaters. They represented thousands back home with innocent little knitting bags just like theirs.

Among the bills these women heard discussed there was, for example, the Lockwood bill for an eight-hour day with no night work for women and minors in practically every industry in New York. The Lockwood bill amends the present labor law to provide for an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week to be applied to workers in telegraph, telephone, steam, elevated, subway and surface electric railways, railroad shops, sheds and elevators, including the women recently employed as street car conductors.

It was around this last occupation that the question became heated. Women representing almost every industrial group directed the burden of their argument to the railway conductor feature of the bill.

Opposing the bill at the hearing were the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the New York Telephone Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the Typographical Union. The last wanted the regulatory features to apply to men as well as to women, women type-setters pleading their disadvantage as against men of their trade if night work is forbidden to them and not to their men-competitors.

There was practically no opposition at the second hearing of the Wagner Minimum Wage bill, which is modeled after the Oregon law, upheld as constitutional in April, 1917. It is an act creating a permanent wage commission composed of three members, who would, in turn, appoint wage boards for each occupation. The board would consist of representatives of employers, employes and the public.

The New York City Consumers' League estimates that $11.70 is the least upon which a woman can live decently and healthfully in New York, and yet it was brought out before the Committee that thousands of girls are trying to live in New York City on as little as $5, $6 and $7 a week.

All the large organizations of women sent delegates, whose interest in the legislation considered was not that of women demanding special favors for one sex as against another, but was an effort to protect society itself from deteriorating influences in this period of national peril, when women are being pushed into new fields. Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League said she believed the time was coming when minimum wage legislation would include men as well as women.

Love and War

WE had asked her for something that would be revelatory of woman's psychic reaction to the war. We expected her to project it from the background of the motor run between hospital and *gare* that she had left somewhere in France. We knew her old writing reputation and we knew the new reputation she had made as a chauffeur in France. We knew that she had always been a sort of fly-by-night dilletante, dipping here, dipping there, with a little talent for writing, a little for modeling, unstable, morbid, feverish. We knew that something, what she had lived through in France presumably, had somehow steadied her, even while taking the old look of vagrant vitality off her face. She was not pretty any more. She was too tired looking to be pretty. She had a sort of grey look now, but it was restful compared with the old strained question on her face. It was like an overtone, under which you caught her soul, moving white and serene about some compensatory business of its own. We were imposing on an old, old friendship in demanding "something about the war" from her. But when she drew this on us, we shrank back in pain. "It looks like fiction," we muttered, "and we haven't any space for fiction, or any use for it—we print the hard bare facts. We don't care a whang-doodle about love and things like that. We want something real—about the effect of the war from the inside."

"I'm too tired to write, to talk, to think anything new for you, but that is not fiction," she maintained stoutly, "it's facts, and it is literally about the effect of the war from the inside—the inside of me. It's fragments from my diary in 1914. All over the world, back in 1914, there were women like me who weren't really in love but had nothing else to do but play with the hope that they were, just for the fun of getting a little color in life, even though it was an off color. I don't pretend that your readers will find it interesting except as showing the bang with which a woman's sickly introspective world of he-loves-me, he-loves-me-not, was puffed out by the cannon. But you can stop it with the bang. Here, just read a few of these pre-war entries. This for instance:

June 2, 1914—How am I to leave tomorrow! If I don't, I shall die. We lock arms, we come close, ——— and next day there is something in the way. He withdraws into himself, I withdraw into myself. We do not meet at all. Or we meet and talk of other people. He has the capacity for love in his imagination. The reality taxes him. His mind goes out in a loving fancy—he attracts—his own feeling does not sustain him—he repels. There are days when I let him come and sit beside me, trying to quiet by his physical presence the spirit yearning that cries out to him too maddeningly through all this confusion. Sometimes the effect of such association with him is to steady me into a truer realization of him. He seems then so tame in comparison with my dream of him that I part from him, sure that I am not leaving so much, after all. Sometimes I'm left with a sense of infinite depression, infinite loss. He, too, is so sombre, his feeling for life is so wounded, his outlook on life is so triste. Sometimes I'm left wholly comforted. It is as if the softest balm had been laid on my spirit. We understand. We linger in understanding.

June 6—What on earth should I do if his spell on me should be broken—the question is teasing along on the edges of my mind. He must have moved a little farther away or I could not have asked the question. Evidently I am moving out of the glamor of my own imaginings, and now whatever comes will be real, not imagined. I have always finally to effect a compromise between my imagination and the reality. "Wait," I have to call to my imagination. "Come on," I urge the real.

—It grows on me—a curious inability to re-establish his effect on me by thinking of him. I feel as if I had laid aside a veil—a shimmering, mystifying veil. I see things in their former relations, but I don't seem to see *him* at all—at least it's only a flat photograph of him, this likeness that comes into mind now. How commonplace my soul feels in this little back wash of reality. What did it? What set me back? What did we talk about?—only other people—oh yes, always other people. They make one remember. They will not let one dream. They pull one back to the commonplace. When two people love the world should be unpeopled except for them.

June 14—Day by day, almost hour by hour, I fight this long-drawn battle for my own poise, for good cheer, for hope and ambition, for all the things that make life count. Deep down, under all my reactions to people and experiences, runs the current of my ennui, my sense of finish, my inability to find life amusing, bearable even. This is what he feels, too. But he can turn about and lose himself in people. I can't.

June 27—All day I have been on the run from myself, hiding from life. How I suffer! Yesterday was one long-drawn agony, sharp, horrible, my heart so sick, so heavy, so alone, and cut through with this new knowledge of O—. That it is over for him and not over for me. All day I have been stupefied. All day there have been little stabs of consciousness during which I live through eternities of pain—the unforgivable pain that comes from the sense of being utterly alone.

June 28—Oh, this endless, endless summer! If I could just jump over into the autumn with the new living arrangements made and that first sickening loneliness in the new place over. Already, my heart freezes with terror at the thought of the first night in a strange place—but then it freezes in terror out here many a night, so what's the difference. I wake up in the morning with the feeling that my soul has lain out all night in the cold and the rain.

June 30—Here I am waiting, longing, hoping for a letter—and none comes. In view of my inner turmoil—depression pulling down every little lift of spirit, despair crowding out hope—it's queer to look out of the window and see pink roses in a gay flaunt of bloom, tall white lilies bowing to the wind, the outside world all sunlit beauty.

If there were only today what should we do! The thought of tomorrow is the one thing that sustains us. As each day's chance of a letter eludes me, there comes first a heart-sinking and then the glad cry—"but tomorrow—one may come tomorrow."

July 6—All that old sense-enwrapping, that feeling of floating, where is it? The beloved is

BY THIS SIGN CONQUER

no longer the magician who ministered to me. My eyes seem so wide open they are about to pop out of my head. Where *do* I get the ability to make up my illusions? Where do I get the perseverance to maintain them? Why don't I get people for what they are instead of for what I have decided that I want them to be?

July 14—If I should be alive ten years from now, and should read this, it will, I suppose make me seem curiously entangled to myself. But that's exactly why I am setting it down. I *am* curiously entangled. Everybody is, I fancy. If anybody's psychic and physical experience were candidly revealed—all the wayward impulsions, the strange attractions, the imagery that one indulges in—wouldn't it be just some such kaleidoscopic jumble as this?

August 3, 1914—Everything has been swallowed up in this great matter of international war. Even as far away as America we seem to get the clatter of horses' hoofs as the cavalry troops go through the streets of Russia, France, Austria, Germany, Servia; we get the "ominous silences" among the groups of peasants on the street corners in the villages, among the boulevardiers in Paris; we hear the Marseillaise resounding through France; Die Wacht am Rhein comes ringing out of Germany. England is singing Rule Britannia. Friday, the 31st of July, the stock exchange closed in New York. All America is holding its breath, staggered by the thought of what is happening in Europe. A world at war! We do not take it in. Nobody can stretch himself enough to take it in. Each meets his neighbor with some stupid exclamation of incredulity: "I cannot believe it—I cannot understand it—How *can* it be—Are we civilized or are we not?" The sobs and sighs of the women and children in Russia, in Austria, in Servia, in Germany, soon in England, come on to America in a storm of sound mightier than the cannon's roar. Are we to stand it? Can we? I cannot write or think of personal equations. He is not coming this week. So much I learn from a letter received today. He thinks he will come next. So be it. I am glad he is not coming this week. I hope I shall be glad that he is coming next week.

August 5—England has been drawn into the vortex. German militarism is making its last

(*Continued on page* 396)

The Village Vote

In a series of brief articles, of which this is the first, the Woman Citizen will try to show what your vote means to you in the village or town, in the country, in the state, in the nation.—Ed.

TO begin with the village is to begin with the middle unit of local government. In the order of size the school district is smallest, the country largest. The state is normally divided and subdivided politically into county, city or village or township, and school district. All these units are created and their boundaries, officials and powers laid down by state law, but within the limits laid down by the state they are self-governing, their governments being charged to carry out both state laws and local ordinances. The state in other words prescribes the thing to be done, the local unit carries it out, sometimes, as in the case of roads with the help of state money or state officials, sometimes alone. The city, or village, and the township are mutually exclusive. Of the latter the school district is a subdivision. The school district and the township are "rural units"; the city and village are "urban units."

In the South some of these subdivisions of the county are lacking; in New England the town overshadows the county. The school district, the smallest unit of government, is purely educational in its functions. It is so small that in New York alone there are as many school districts as there are villages in the United States. Citizens—in some states only those who pay taxes or are parents of school children—at the annual district meeting in May vote the school tax and other school measures, elect school trustees, clerk, a school tax collector, a treasurer and an attendance officer. To the trustees fall the general management of the school; care of school property, salaries of teachers, courses of study and school supplies. All school officials are paid, generally at the rate of $2.00 a day.

Next above the school district comes the township or town, on a larger scale and with more complex matters to handle. In New York, for instance, a township has within its area an average of ten school districts and embraces within the scope of its government general police protection, care of the poor, minor courts and care of roads and bridges, also the common but not the local interests of the school districts of which it is made up.

THE legislative powers of local governments are small, for as we have seen, the main laws governing local units are passed by the state. But there are local ordinances, local appropriations and other local measures which are still left to the small units. The town in its purest form exists in the New England states. There it is locally, except in those states where there are property qualifications for the local franchise, a *pure* democracy and a *direct* democracy; for the town meeting, made up of all the voters, which takes place in the Spring (October in Connecticut) is the town Legislature. It votes, taxes, initiates enterprises, criticizes officials, makes appropriations, legislates on local option and other matters. Besides all these powers, it elects the town officials, including selectmen, who serve for three years, a school committee, one-third of whom are changed each year, assessors, tax collectors, auditors, treasurer, overseers of the poor and highways, constable and town clerk, most of these officials serving one year.

IN New England there are few villages and the county is unimportant compared with the town. The population of a New England town averages from 400 to 4,000, rural and scattered over a fairly wide territory. The range is very great; Brookline (Mass.) has 30,000 population, whereas New Ashford (Mass.) has only 92 souls all told.

In New York and the middle Atlantic states the town meeting is preserved but in many cases it is more like an ordinary election, in some towns held in March, but in most at the general election in November, and in odd years, instead of annually as in New England. Measures as well as men are voted on. The town officers elected are supervisor, clerk, assessors, collector, overseer of the poor, superintendent of highways, school directors, constables and four justices of the peace. The supervisor, who is elected for two years, is the chief town executive officer and represents the town on the County Board. The Town Board is made up of the supervisor, clerk and two justices of the peace. Its duties cover disbursements, health, highways and bridges, the supervision of elections, for which it appoints special officials. The pay of all these officials is nominal, $2.00 a day, the main source of income coming for most of them from fees.

In the Southern and Middle Western states townships are either unimportant and have few functions or, in many counties, do not exist.

WHEN 25 town voters decide that congestion of population has created new problems, which the town government is unable to cope with, they may submit a proposition to incorporate a village to the town supervisor. If he approves, the proposition is submitted to the voters and, if it passes, a village (sometimes called "borough") is incorporated by the state Legislature. Villages are independent of the township in which they are situated. They are cities on a small scale, their population ranging from 100 to 10,000. In Texas and Wisconsin many cities have only a few hundred population, and in New York some villages have a population of 16,000. The annual spring village election, or "meeting," elects the village officials, all of whom serve one year except the trustees, who serve two years, half elected each year, and the police justice who serves four years. These officials are a president, board of trustees, of which the president is ex-officio a member, treasurer, clerk, assessors, tax collector, street commissioner, police justice, and the board of education. The trustees appoint a board of health which elects a health officer. The president's duties are to see that the village by-laws are enforced (among his other functions he is chief of police), and to have general charge of village affairs. The duties of the trustees are to make by-laws, appropriate public moneys, *maintain water-works, sewers, streets, police and fire departments, regulate certain trades* and fix salaries. In the activities italicised and in the offices of health officer and street commissioner are to be seen the difference between a town and a village. In the village certain matters attended to in the rural town by the individual are taken over by the corporate body. We will see the range of corporate activities further broadened when we come to the city, for the city is the village grown to maturity.

SOMEBODY IS DUE FOR A BUMP

About the middle of March the women in most of the villages of New York state cast their first vote on local candidates and local issues. The village elections of New York were only distinctive in that this was the women's first vote on a large scale in the greatest state in the Union; therefore it was given considerable space in the papers. At the same time voters were casting their ballots in some 10,000 villages in other states.

A FEW representative examples from New York state will give an idea of what a village election means. In many villages only candidates—president, board and other officials—were voted on. At Scotia there was up also a proposition to buy a voting machine—voted on as all such propositions are, by taxpayers only, and voted down as too expensive. At Malone the voters abolished the office of police justice. At Mamaroneck the issue was between control by political parties, always injurious and unnecessary in local elections, and the preservation of non-partisan elections. At Scotia non-partisanship was so well in control that the non-partisan "party" held a caucus and nominated its candidates who went through on election day almost unanimously, for there was, as in many other villages, only one ticket. In many villages registration was not required and the voters had no duties to perform in advance of election morning. At Sacketts Harbor a woman was elected village president, but at Gouverneur, one of the major parties put up an all-woman ticket to try out sex-partisanship, only to find that no such thing existed in that village.

(*Continued on page 396*)

One Day in with the Land

NOT EVERY WOMAN CAN DRIVE A THREE HORSE PLOW, BUT THIS GIRL AT THE FARMINGDALE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL COULD AND DID

AND ALL CAN DRIVE A WHEELBARROW. WHAT IS A BARROW TO ONE WHO HAS PUSHED A PERAMBULATOR?

CAN A WOMAN DO REAL FARM WORK? JUST WATCH HER AT IT. HERE SHE IS AS SHE AND SCORES LIKE HER WORKED IN THE FIELDS OF NEW YORK STATE IN 1917. THEY WERE "HIRED HANDS" FOR THE FARMERS AT 25 CENTS AN HOUR FOR AN EIGHT HOUR DAY. SOME FARMERS PRAISE THE WOMAN FIELD HAND. OTHERS ARE CHARY OF HER. ALL HAVE TO GET USED TO HER. SHE'S NEW. SHE'S IMPROVING. SHE'S MEETING A NEED

THE GIRL WITH
RIES HER OW
NEVER TROUB
WIFE OF THE
NOONTIDE THE
STONE WALL
AL FRESCO L

SHE SOMETIMES MILKS THE CAMP COW CLAD IN OVERALLS—THE GIRL, NOT THE COW

n the Fields e Woman's l Army

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER THE WEEDS

ITH THE HOE CAR-
OWN LUNCH AND
OUBLES THE BUSY
THE FARMER. AT
THE SHADE OF A
L MAKES A GOOD
CO-LUNCH ROOM

AT HOME IN HER OVERALLS. THIS GIRL IS IN THE TRENCHES TO WIN THE WAR. OVERALLS ARE EASY TO WASH. THEY ARE A PROTECTION FROM BRAMBLES. THEY ARE CHEAP. THEY FIT ANYBODY. THEY ARE WOMAN'S 20TH CENTURY DISCOVERY. IN THEM THE WOMAN MOVEMENT GOES FORWARD BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

COMIN' THROUGH THE RYE, AND LEAVING IT NEATLY STACKED BEHIND HER

A PRICELESS LOAD OF YELLOW CORN FOR THE DELIGHT OF MR. HOOVER'S HEART

Notes and Comment

By Alice Stone Blackwell

That Zone System

ONE way in which the German people are kept in the dark has lately been described in the New York *Times* by a returned commercial traveller. Outside of a few large centres, he says, they read only the local papers, and in these the news is carefully colored to accord with the views of the Government. They have no chance to learn what is really going on in the world.

To limit most people's reading to the local papers will be the inevitable result of the new postal law which is soon to go into effect. The law establishes a "zone system," and lays a heavy increase of postage upon periodicals sent to subscribers at a distance from the place of publication. This puts a severe handicap on all periodicals that depend mainly not upon local sales but upon national circulation. They will have to raise their prices to subscribers at a distance, and the distant subscribers, unless they are rich, will discontinue the paper.

The new law is expected to kill all the papers of national circulation except a few. The *Ladies' Home Journal* will be able to stand it but not the agricultural papers which now carry to the remotest farmer the news of the latest improvements in farm methods and machinery; not the medical journals which help the country doctor to keep in touch with the new discoveries in medicine and surgery.

All the reform papers will be put out of business except the very few that have strong financial backing. It is believed in many quarters that one object of the bill was to make it impossible for independent papers to live. All the great profiteering interests favored the measure; and one of the publications representing those interests lately had an exultant editorial on "The Waning Power of the Press." It boasted that the press no longer exerted anything like its old power, and that it would be still further curbed by "the new taxes."

The profiteers hate and fear nothing so much as the independent paper and magazine; and the new postal law tends directly to crush these.

The Government must have money, and taxes must be laid; but it is poor policy to put a burdensome tax upon the circulation of ideas. As has already been advised in *The Woman Citizen*, write to your U. S. Senator and your Congressmen urging that the Congress reconsider its action in regard to the zone system of second-class postage.

Women and War

THE opponents of equal rights have lately turned a complete somersault in one of their main lines of argument. Now that our country is at war, they charge the suffragists with being pacifists, and predict that equal suffrage would be fatal to military effectiveness. Less than three years ago their official publications were arguing with equal earnestness that women were not a bit more pacifically inclined than men, and that it was absurd to suppose woman suffrage would tend against militarism. In "Anti-Suffrage Essays," published in 1916, Mrs. Charles P. Strong, corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Women's Anti-Suffrage Association, had an essay on "Woman Suffrage and War" (pages 66 to 76). She says:

"History shows women at least as much inclined to war as men—a fact illustrated in the French Revolution, in our Civil War, in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, and in other instances too numerous to mention."

In the same essay she describes the suffragists as "boycotters of peace societies," and says "The incongruity of suffragists attempting to pose as a peace party is obvious." She adds:

"The falsity of the argument that woman suffrage would tend against militarism was crushingly refuted when Dr. Ernest Bernbaum drew attention to the recent history of militaristic policies in England and Australia. In male suffrage England, Lord Roberts, despite his personal popularity and strong arguments, was unable to get sufficient support for his program of universal military service. In woman suffrage Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, the same line of arguments was completely successful by 1911. There boys from their twelfth year are required to be enrolled for instruction in drill and the rudiments of military science. The penalties for failure are severe, and public opinion supports their enforcement. . . . The electorate was determined that New Zealand and Australia should be nations in arms; indeed, they were more drastic than Germany, where many exemptions from military service on various grounds are allowed. . . . When the suffragists state that woman suffrage tends against militarism, they state what is diametrically opposed to the real truth of history."

In "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," a pink-covered pamphlet, with an introduction by Everett P. Wheeler, which was widely circulated in the New York campaign of 1915, the author ransacks history in the effort to show that women have been as much in favor of war as men, if not more so. At that time Americans very generally hoped that the United States would not have to get into the war; and the anti-suffragists colored their arguments accordingly. They have now changed their hue as completely as the chameleon.

We have always maintained that women are more opposed than men to wars of mere conquest and aggression; but in a war which they believe to be necessary and just, they will stand by their men to the last gasp, and will even urge them on.

Where Women Do Not Vote

If the recent anti-draft riots in Quebec had taken place in Colorado we should undoubtedly have been told that they showed the pernicious effects of woman suffrage.

"GIVING suffrage to the women of Idaho has done more for the state than any other measure," said former Governor Hawley of that state.

Dead in England

MRS. JOHN M. AHERN, the American wife of a British officer, is now lecturing in this country. She gives most interesting inside information about many things in England which the American public has not known.

Although she is exceptionally well-informed, she had never even heard of the fantastic story which has been widely circulated by American anti-suffragists, to the effect that the recent passage of the woman suffrage bill through the British Parliament was secured by German influence, for the purpose of weakening England. When questioned about this, at the close of one of her lectures, she could hardly believe her ears. It seemed to her almost impossible that anyone could have ever coined or credited so monstrous a statement.

It is easy to understand the complete collapse of opposition to woman suffrage in England, after hearing Mrs. Ahern's account of the magnificent way in which the English women are giving their help to their country. They are actually carrying on every department of the national life, while the men are in the field. She told of one woman, a stubborn anti-suffragist, whom they had labored in vain for years to convert. In announcing her final change of heart, this woman said: "Women are running England. Why shouldn't they have a voice in the management?" This change of mind has been general; and it is going on, faster or slower, in all the allied nations.

Mrs. Ahern also quoted a composition written by a little French girl, that shows how hearts and minds may be drawn together—on this question as well as others—in spite of distance:

"There is a river in France so narrow that a bird could fly over it with one waft of its wings, and men could even speak across it. There are thousands of people on each side of this river, and yet they are as far apart as right is from wrong.

"There is an ocean so wide that the seagulls cannot fly over it, and big liners take days to cross it. There are thousands of people on each side of this ocean, and yet they are so close that their hearts touch."

In New York State

MRS. EDWARD V. S. MASON was chosen president of Sacketts Harbor at the village election held in March. By a majority vote of 15 in favor of the woman candidate the village, once rated an anti-suffrage stronghold, registered its conversion to equal suffrage. Mrs. Mason was the local suffrage leader during the recent campaign for woman suffrage and is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the village, which has a population between eight and nine hundred. According to press reports Mrs. Mason has the distinction of being the first New York woman to hold the office of village president.

In the Center of Activity

Executive Council Meeting

INDIANA is offering hospitality to all the national board members who attend the Executive Council at Indianapolis next week, and will entertain all the visitors at dinner on Wednesday evening, April 17th, six o'clock, at the Claypool Hotel. Each large Indiana league will be offered the privilege of having one visitor as a special guest at the dinner. There will be an evening meeting following the dinner at which Mrs. Catt is asked to speak and other members of the national board will be called upon informally. A drive is arranged for Friday afternoon, April 19th, weather permitting. Mrs. Barnhill, first vice-president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, is chairman of the programme for the Indiana convention.

Indiana's Convention

THE Woman's Franchise League of Indiana has planned a full calendar for its annual session at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, April 16 to 18. Many of the speakers will be of national note as the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be in session at Indianapolis at the same time. Plans for the ratification of the Federal Amendment, when it shall have passed the Senate; a revision of the constitution of the state association, and war service work of the suffragists will be among the main features for discussion.

The convention delegates and visitors will be formally welcomed by Governor Goodrich on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, president of the League, making the response. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will make the address of the evening and following the program there will be a reception for national and state suffragists. The Tuesday afternoon session will be devoted largely to a discussion of publicity methods. Dr. Amelia Keller will welcome the delegates and then will come greetings from Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, president of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. John E. Moore, president of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs.

FOLLOWING the state's reports Miss Rose Young, editor of the *Woman Citizen*, and director of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, will talk on publicity from a national viewpoint, as will Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, national publicity chairman for Indiana. Miss Alma Sickler, editor of *The Hoosier Suffragist*, will speak on publicity "Through a State Periodical." "Ideal Publicity" is the topic upon which Miss Adah Bush, chairman of the publicity investigation committee, will speak, and Miss Mary I. Gallahan, state press chairman, will talk from that viewpoint. Mrs. Jessie Freemont Croan, chairman of the *Woman Citizen* circulation campaign in Indiana, will have much of interest to tell in regard to her work, and then will come the awarding of banners to county league and local club turning in the most subscriptions to the magazine.

Wednesday will bring a lively session with a full discussion of state plans and national activities. Mrs. Raymond Brown, fourth vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will tell of the New York campaign at the morning session, viewing it from the standpoint of "A Triumph of Organization." "Storming Congress" will be the subject of the talk by Mrs. Lewis J. Cox, state chairman Congressional Committee, at the afternoon program, when plans for ratification will be discussed. Mrs. Horace Stillwell, director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association from Indiana, will tell of the work at Washington.

"SUFFRAGISTS AS PATRIOTS" will be the general topic of the talk by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, first vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and general chairman of the committees for war service of the national suffrage association. The program will include the following: "The Woman's Land Army," Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, Indiana State Council of Defense, Miss Hilda Loines, national chairman, and Mrs. O. N. Guldlin, state chairman; Food Production; "Conservation," Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, national chairman, Mrs. John Crume, Indiana chairman, and Miss Elizabeth Cowan, vice-chairman; "Women in Industry," Mrs. Wilmer Christian; "New Safeguards for Woman," Mrs. Arthur T. Cox, state factory inspector; "The Suffrage War Baby," Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman of the Central Committee of the Women's Oversea Hospitals. U. S. A.; "What Ails the Alien," Mrs. F. E. Bagley, chairman of the Americanization committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; "Red Cross Workers in the Suffrage Ranks," Mrs. M. H. K. Malone, state chairman Franchise League Red Cross Committee.

The big social event of the convention will be the Gala Night dinner on Wednesday evening when national and state suffragists will gather to celebrate recent suffrage triumphs. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of Congressional Committee at Washington; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, second vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will be the national speakers on the after dinner program. Other speakers include Representative Jeannette Rankin, Mrs. Harriett Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio State Suffrage Association, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, formerly president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and chairman of the National Suffrage Committee on Child Welfare.

Mrs. J. F. Barnhill is the chairman of the convention program committee.

Kentuckians Impatient

THE members of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs of the Ninth District, are growing impatient over the delay of the vote in the Senate on the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Following an address by Mrs. John Glover South, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, in which Mrs. South made strong points for the enfranchisement of women, the club women, in annual session, March 28, passed a resolution calling upon their Senators in Congress to vote "yes."

Woman's Committee Backs Woman's Land Army

SO many queries have arisen concerning the attitude of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense towards the Woman's Land Army of America that it is gratifying to be able to report the Committee unqualifiedly for it. Mrs. Stanley McCormick, chairman of the Department of Food Production, has sent to all the State Division Chairmen to say that "the Woman's Committee of National Defense has officially endorsed the plan of work of the Woman's Land Army of America to provide women farm laborers, according to the so-called Unit Plan."

Mrs. McCormick has also written to Food Production Chairmen all over the country asking their help in making the Land Army a success. She explains in her letter that the unit plan is based on those of Great Britain and Canada. It provides that the women laborers shall have their own living quarters, and shall hire out to the farmer in groups for day labor.

There is no doubt in the minds of many agricultural experts as to the value of women farm labor at this crisis. Mr. G. Howard Davison, chairman of the National Agricultural Society's Executive Committee, writes to the leaders of the New York State Committee of the Land Army strongly endorsing the movement.

"You may count on our backing you for all we are worth," said Mr. Davison. "I, for one, am absolutely convinced that women can perform farm labor in a way that will be satisfactory to the farmer. The average farmer has not yet given them credit for half what they can do. Let them prove it this summer." Asked if he thought women could handle farm machinery, Mr. Davison laughed. "I know a number of women," he said, "whom I would rather trust with a tractor than the average man. If women can become expert chauffeurs and machinists, as they have shown they can very rapidly, they can be trusted to master farm machinery." Mr. Davison said further that he believed women would be of greater practical value than boys on the farms. "The boys may set to work with a zest," he said, "but the old adage that they will be boys still holds true, and they are bound to play their pranks and make a jolly day of it, which is entirely natural. Women will go with a conscientious determination to deliver the work required, and will be more likely to keep steadily at it."

The President Also Endorses

To the Executive Committee of the Woman's Land Army, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman.

My Dear Mrs. Rogers:

I am gratified to hear of the plan of the Woman's Land Army to help increase the food supply of our country and the Allies through enrolling active and patriotic young women in self-sustaining groups or units to aid in cultivating crops where the farmers have need of them. I trust that our farmers, like the farmers of Great Britain and Canada, will avail themselves of this aid to the fullest extent practicable, and that the response of our loyal young women to this need, wherever it exists, will be generous and complete.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

National War-Work

THE Fourteenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 30-May 9, is to be in the nature of a nation-wide war-work conference for women. "Practical Patriotism" is to be the keynote and all phases of women's work in war-time as well as the usual educational and altruistic work of peace-time will be discussed at the great conferences, three of which will be held each day.

Child-Welfare as a war-measure is a chief feature of the program, and all phases of child-welfare will be touched upon, with especial attention to children in the second year of the war. Speakers of the big Child-Welfare Conference will be Miss Julia Lathrop, of the U. S. Children's Bureau; Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Prof. of Economics, University of California, and Dr. Grace L. Meigs. Miss Lathrop and Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles will preside.

Elaborate programs have been arranged for all departments and many special sessions will be held with celebrated speakers, representing different departments of the U. S. Government.

Food Conservation will be given a special session, with Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Dr. Alonzo Taylor as chief speakers. Among other speakers will be:

Education, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, president of Vassar College and director of the American Junior Red Cross; Mrs. C. C. Bradford, president of the National Educational Association, speaking on "Americanization"; Mr. J. L. McBrien, Rural School Specialist in the Bureau of Education, Washington; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, and pioneer for the elimination of illiteracy; Mrs. Edward Franklin White, General Federation Chairman of Political Science, Indianapolis; Miss Rosa B. Knox, Director of Primary and Kindergarten Department of the Mississippi Industrial Institute, and many other educators.

THE Education Luncheon on Friday, May 3, is to be in honor of the School Patrons' Association of the National Educational Association. The speaker will be Mrs. C. Shepard Barnum, Alhambra, California, vice-president of the California State Board of Education and founder of the School Patrons' Association.

On the Conservation program will be Miss Jane Addams of Hull House and Charles Lathrop Pack.

Public Health, of paramount importance during war-time, when death-dealing shells are depopulating the world wholesale, will have a special session with Surgeon General Rupert Blue, U. S. Public Health Department, and Miss Julia Lathrop as chief speakers. General Blue will have on exhibition throughout the convention the United States Government Public Health demonstration car.

The Industrial and Social Conditions Department, co-operating with the War Recreation Commission and the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities, will have Mr. Fosdick as chief speaker and the subjects to be discussed by experts will be:

"MAINTAINING Labor Standards—Wages, Hours, Living Conditions," by Mrs. Minnie Rutherford Fuller.

"Seasonable Trades, and Their Relation to Women Workers," Mrs. Samuel Sample, Fitersville, Pa.

"My State's Greatest Problem"—a conference of state chairmen on industrial and social conditions—two minutes each. Questions to be answered will be:

1. Has your state an Industrial Welfare Commission?
2. How many industries in your state employ women?
3. What is the percentage of women employed in industries in your state?
4. What is the law regulating hours of women workers?
5. Have you a "living wage" law? What is the minimum?
6. Have you a woman factory inspector?
7. Have you state or factory laws regarding the sanitary and housing conditions of women in industries? Insurance laws? Safety devices? Against hazards?
8. Have you "Seasonal Trades" problems in your state?
9. What are you doing for the "Unemployed?"
10. What laws have you affecting the employment of children? Child labor? Compulsory school attendance? School census? Are these being enforced?
11. Have you vocational schools? Mothers' pension law?
12. What are your organized women doing to train women who registered for emergency service in Government employ?
13. Have you a social morality committee working among girls near training camps and army cantonments?
14. What is your state doing for the insane and feeble-minded, etc.?
15. Is your state punishing defective delinquents in penal institutions?
16. Have you an adequate juvenile court law?

THE Civil Service Reform program will have the Hon. Richard H. Dana, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, as chief speaker.

The legislation conference, led by the Hon. Jeannette Rankin, M. C., will be one of the most interesting conferences of the convention.

The civics conference, with Mrs. C. C. Bradford, president of the National Educational Association, as speaker, will have a number of sub conferences. Among these will be "A Liberty Bond Campaign," discussed by Mrs. Delphine Dodge Ashbough, of Detroit, appointed by Secretary McAdoo as chairman of Michigan's Woman's Committee on Bond Sales; a program of national citizenship, presented by the chairman of the Civics Department after conferences with the U. S. Bureau of Immigration and the National Americanization Committee, and discussions by experts on "Organizing a State for Civic Work"; the "Municipality and the Woman's Civic Club," by Mrs. Edward Biddle, vice-president of the American Civic Association, and president of the Civic Club of Philadelphia; "Rural Planning." There will also be discussions on "Clean-Up Campaigns and Salvage Drives," and "Community Surveys as an Approach to Civic Action."

Conference of Women

A MOTION picture conference, with speakers on "Advantages and Evils of Motion Pictures," "Voluntary Self-Censorship," "What Motion Picture Surveys Have Revealed," "Why State Censorship Campaigns Fail," and "Is Federal Censorship Desirable?" will be held under the joint auspices of the Civics and Educational Departments.

For the art conference Mr. Dudley Crafts Watson, director of the Art Institute of Milwaukee, will discuss "Art during the War," and "Art after the War."

Mr. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota, and Mr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, will deliver addresses, the latter upon "The War Service Committee of the American Library Association."

The Music Conference, Thursday, May 2, will hear Mrs. Edward McDowell, wife of the great American composer, tell of the Peterborough colony. Mrs. Frances E. Clark will speak on Music Education. Mrs. David Allan Campbell and Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor on Child Music.

Kenneth Clarke, the music critic, musician and composer, now song leader for Uncle Sam at Camp Meade, Md., will give a demonstration of the manner in which the Government is creating a singing army.

On Sunday afternoon, May 5, there will be a patriotic vesper service, the program to include the patriotic, inspirational and home songs of our country and the allied nations, with a great oratorio chorus composed of delegations from the music clubs of the country.

On the opening night of the Biennial, the U. S. Military Band from Camp Pike will play, and the soloist will be Alfred Bergan, the well-known Chicago baritone.

On April 29, before the Biennial opening, there will be a Musical Festival in Little Rock, with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra as a feature. While not an official part of the Biennial program, this has the endorsement of the G. F. W. C. Department of Music, and will be attended by many delegates en route.

MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, National Chairman of Press, G. F. W. C., and Mrs. Jas. J. Read, chairman of Press of Arkansas and the Arkansas Biennial Board, have issued invitations to the Women's National Press Association and the American Pen Women to attend the biennial convention and to be present at a special Press Conference. Guests of honor at this conference are to be Miss Rose Young, of *The Woman Citizen*, and Mrs. Ida Clarke, of the *Pictorial Review*. The conference topic will be "Efficient Publicity and How to Get It," and the purpose of the conference will be to bring closer together the federated women of America and the women's publications and women writers.

The above is merely a skeleton of the Biennial program, which will include many features of interest to women. "Hostess Day," to be spent in Little Rock, will be May 9, when all delegates en route home will be guests of Governor and Mrs. Brough at the Arkansas Cantonment where officers are planning a royal welcome to the women of America who are behind the men behind the guns that are to bring liberty to all the world.

THE WINGED VICTORY BORNE ALONG BY WOMEN WAR WORKERS

A tableau arranged by Urquhart Wilcox and Robert L. Dempster and presented in the Patriotic Benefit Program for the Women's Oversea Hospitals at Shea's Theatre, Buffalo

Hospital in Active Service

TWO cablegrams from the Women's Oversea Hospitals to the National American Woman Suffrage Association have within the past week thrilled all suffragists.

On Saturday, April 6, word came to headquarters from Dr. Alice Gregory that Dr. Anna Sholly and twelve helpers had been caught in the war zone and are now caring for the wounded at the front. It is supposed here that a few days before the offensive began on the Western front, Dr. Sholly had gone with twelve picked helpers including the electrician, carpenter, plumber and some aids, to get the new hospital quarters ready for occupation. Then the drive began and the advance guard of the Women's Oversea Hospitals found itself swept into the thick of the fighting and was cut off from all communication with its base in Paris. Numerous Associated Press reports had convinced Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman of the Committee for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., that the hospital unit was working in the occupied district, but it was not until Dr. Gregory's cable arrived, that it was understood here just how their participation had come about.

A late letter from Dr. Sholly to her own family gave notice of her first visit to the house allotted to the unit by the French Government.

"Dr. Finley and I went out to see the site of our hospital on Thursday and spent two days there," she wrote. "It is a very charming place on a river with fine trees, and gardens and an aviary stocked with rare pheasants. The place has not been under bombardment for a year, and is safe. It is not the place originally planned—much better—electricity and hot and cold water and bath-tub in one house.

"The uniforms in Paris are very gay on Sundays on the Boulevards. Most of the soldiers are decorated with all kinds of medals. Except for this it does not seem like war." (This last was written before the super guns began their pounding on the French capital.)

A second cable, received April 8, called for Dr. Finley's sister, Miss Alice Finley, to be sent over at once as housekeeper for the second hospital, so it is known here that the Oversea Hospitals are in active service and are extending their work even more rapidly than was expected in order to fill the new demand for medical help since the German offensive began.

Suffragists feel proud and thankful that their hospital arrived at the front in time to serve the wounded in their hour of need. Three more of the staff have sailed within the past few days, Dr. Rhoda Hendrick of Michigan, Miss Almina Campbell, dietitian, and Miss Anne Hirst Curry of Baltimore, Maryland, expert accountant.

Have You Given as Much?

WOMEN in little towns in the Aisne district where the first one of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., is located are going to find a friend indeed in the doctors of that staff, to judge from the story of a left-behind patient of one of them. This patient is a charwoman in a downtown office building who writes frequently to headquarters, 171 Madison Ave., for news of her beloved doctor, gone to the front. Out of her small wages she wants to send a box every month to France lest the doctor shall want for some necessities of life. "I can go a few blocks and get what I want," she writes, "but my doctor can't, and this is why I am so anxious to send a few things over to the most generous, unselfish, noble-hearted girl who ever lived.

"For over five years my doctor has given me the best in her and operated on me for almost nothing. Best of all I got something from her that keeps me from getting discouraged and gives me bright hopes for the future. I have known many people, but not one of them has been able to make me see things as she does. Even my dear doctor doesn't know how much she has helped me."

How many people will want to add a little more to what they are giving to the Oversea Hospitals when they know that this hard-working woman, scrubbing offices for a living, not only wants to send a box every month but adds, "Let my doctor think the Red Cross is taking them over or she will think I am denying myself. She would say I was spending good American money in a foolish way. When she comes back she can call me down all she wants to, but while she is over there we won't forget her."

Still a Third Message

As the *Woman Citizen* goes to press there comes a third message from the women of the Unit. This time from Dr. Alice Gregory, who wires that Dr. Finley has just been commissioned to go to Bordeaux in the south of France to open a refuge station for the accommodation of some three thousand of the refugees who are moving south as the Germans press against the French and British lines.

Civilization's Last Reserves

MRS. A. BURNETT SMITH of Hartford, England, has been two months in America lecturing on the war. From now on she will lecture on Food Conservation. She makes the following statement:

"What I feel is not understood in this great country is that here stand the last reserves between civilization and the evil thing that is seeking to destroy it. America has yet to realize to its uttermost corner the omen of these words, the solemnity of the hour—the greatness of her tragic destiny. Her womanhood must mobilize for the fight, must consecrate and dedicate itself for service in every department, must stand solid behind the fighting men.

"Not till every unit grasps and fulfills its individual responsibility can we dare to expect, because we shall have earned, the victory which will make the world a possible dwelling place for our children and our children's children. Though we fall in the fray, what matter?

"God has made us creators, builders, conservers. Let us then be true to our heritage, and leave the mark of our great giving on a rejuvenated world."

Love and War

(*Continued from page* 388)

stand against the world. It is as if all the forces of German imperialism, incarnate in the Kaiser, were suddenly leaping into action. It's the death struggle of autocracy against democracy. Europe will be remade by it. Never again the old trembling of balance between the social forces that pull toward self-government and those that pull toward despotic government. True, if Germany wins there will some day evolve a new tremble of balance, a new insecurity, a new struggle—for democracy may be delayed but cannot be finally denied. But if Germany wins the delay will be spelled in centuries.

I do not hear from him. I do not think of him or care about him. Mostly one hears nothing but the noise of battle, thinks of nothing but this world aflame, cares about nothing but the procession of horrors that stretches away into the future—financial panic, famine, mutilation, disease, death—already the shadows of these things fall across America out of Europe. Thousands of our people are stranded abroad. It is estimated that it will cost the country nearly $3,000,000 merely to get them home.

August 6—American sentiment condemns the Kaiser. We say, "He must be crazy?" We say, "How dare he fight the world?" That is what it comes to—Germany and Austria against France, Belgium, England, Russia, Servia, and probably Sweden and Holland, for the Kaiser is saying to neutral countries in his path, "If you are not for me, you are against me." There begins to be talk that the New York stock exchange will reopen in a month. In the streets of New York there is a clamorous demand for newspapers. In the face of it it was funny to see, yesterday, the Fifth Avenue women paraders parading as if the set of their clothes and of the enamel on their cheeks still absorbed them. "Undisturbed by the war," they minced along. Men are great fools to set up these mannikins as their idols. In order to possess something pretty of face and delicate of shape men lend themselves eagerly to a sexuo-economic scheme that epitomizes itself in this Fifth Avenue procession of parasites. Query: Do you possess a leech or does it possess you?

August 6—10 p. m. With all our gaspings of fear and our vague previsions of horrors, can we be minimizing the war disaster?

Is European civilization going to pieces?

Will men fight like beasts until there are no more men to fight?

Will cities and nations perish wholly?

August 8—Already we talk a little hopefully of markets—our American markets—the primary reactions—the secondary—"the first movement will be down," say the wise financial writers who never know anything, "the exports will be blocked out of markets abroad, food stuffs will pile up here in great abundance. The second movement will be up. Food stuffs will be accommodated with transportation facilities. The demand abroad will cut into supplies here and prices will go up."

When worlds get to toppling how puerile this talk of markets—yet what a great habit of accommodation the human mind has. "One has to go on living," we say, "war, or no war." We even talk of where our fashions are to come from, with all the model gowns shut up in Paris and all the men milliners gone to the front.

"That's all, or at least enough," she announced just there. "That shows what I was trying to tell you." It was all swallowed up, the personal. I forgot all about *Me*. I went abroad very soon, you remember. I was one of the women who couldn't keep out of it from the beginning. And we don't waste much time mooning into diaries over there. Want to see some of my last diary entries? Some written over there? They aren't wasteful of time and space, I can promise you. Over there there's never anything to write with or write on or lean against while you are writing it. Look! Listen:

February 10, 1918—"We hear the guns all day and all night now—shell tore a hole in the hospital wall last night. I drove hearse for three children's funerals yesterday after sundown. I drive hearse almost every night now. We call ourselves a burying brigade. I don't mind it so much when the coffin is a big one, heavy and hard to handle. But oh these little short coffins, so easy to handle!"

Openings for Women

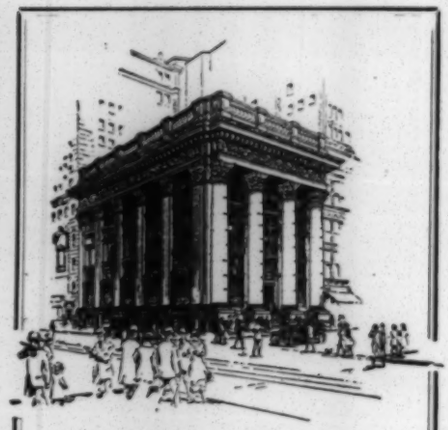
THE Civil Service announces the dates of examinations for two more positions for which both men and women will be eligible. The first, in the schools section of the Signal Service, is that of registrar, the duties of which are similar to those required of a registrar of a college or university, including office management and the keeping of the school records. There are ten of these vacancies, as follows: four at $2,400 a year, two at $1,800 a year, two at $1,500 a year, and two at $1,200 a year. The open competitive examination will extend to April 23, 1918. Vacancies in the Signal Service at large, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year for grade 1, and from $1,200 to less than $1,800 a year for grade 2, and in positions requiring similar qualifications in other branches of the service at those or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from the examination of this date, unless it is found necessary, in the interest of the service, to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer or promotion. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions in either grade will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in such grade.

There will also be an open competitive examination on April 23 for the position of negative cutter, for which women as well as men are eligible. Two vacancies in the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., one at $1,200 a year, and the other at $1,000 a year, plus 10 per cent, and future vacancies requiring similar qualifications in this or other branches of the service, at these or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found best, in the interest of the service, to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer or promotion.

Oh, Suffrage, of Course!

IN all the elevated and subway trains of New York city, the following tribute to its new voters has blossomed out in posters signed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company:

"Is it gallantry, or the advent of woman suffrage, or the war spirit of self-sacrifice that is daily causing more men to give up their seats to women, and the women to be more courteous with their thanks?"



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls

High School and College Preparatory Courses. Two Years of College Work. Special Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Business and Secretarial Training, Kindergarten, Normal Training, Domestic Science, Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

The Village Vote

(*Continued from page* 389)

At the village of Mayfield only 16 voters, all told, turned out. Mayfield shows the difference between what should be and what is, for the small unit of government deals with matters close to the voter's life. The villager decides at these spring elections whether his streets shall be drained and lighted, his home protected against thieves and fire and whether an office shall be created or measure passed which shall directly affect his pocketbook. Yet a presidential election which, except in times of war, would not touch his life immediately at any point, would probably bring out ten times the vote at this same village.

The smallness of the normal vote at local elections is the more disappointing because it is in the small units of government that democracy is most complete. Of the township, the local unit next to the village in size, one voter says "it represents the largest area directly controlled by the assembled voters." All political areas larger than these are ruled by the people's representatives, not by the people themselves. The local unit of government is potentially the real democracy. M. S. B.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Modern Facilities

Storage of Furs

Absolute Protection at Nominal Cost

Furs are thoroughly cleaned, without charge, by skilled workmen who remove all dust and moth eggs before placing them in the DRY COLD STORAGE VAULT on the premises, which is fire, damp and moth proof.

Ownership Statement

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912

Of THE WOMAN CITIZEN,

County of New York.... } ss.:
State of NEW YORK.... }

Published Weekly at NEW YORK, N. Y., for April 1, 1918.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Rose Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of the WOMAN CITIZEN, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Name of Publisher, Woman Citizen Corporation, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Name of Editor, Rose Young, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Name of Managing editor, Rose Young, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. Name of Business Manager, Florence E. Bate, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are:

Woman Citizen Corporation, Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y. (owner): Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Post Office address, 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Post Office address, 2 West 86th street, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Harriet B. Wells, Post Office address, 46 West 9th street, New York, N. Y., Miss A. S. Blackwell, Post Office address, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Yonkers, N. Y.; Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, Inc., Post Office address, 171 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y., the members of which are: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President, 2 West 86th street, New York City; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, First Vice-President, 2 West 86th street, New York City; Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet B. Wells, 46 West 9th street, New York City; Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Post Office address, 144 Park avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

ROSE YOUNG, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1918.

MAY GUERIN.

(My commission expires March 30, 1919)

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS *and* DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices. Prompt Delivery.

Where Is Your State?

FOR you who glance casually at this opening paragraph we have a message. You need this message and we need an audience—an audience with you in it. When you have read what we have to say, what you may or may not do depends on yourself, but our conscience will be clear.

Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody has described the feelings of a child about to make a call on grown-up neighbors in the following lines:

> "I feel polite outside the door
> But when it should begin
> I can't remember not to ask
> If just their cat is in."

And this is so exactly the way we feel about our weekly appearances on this page—polite and cautious at the start, resolved to be encouraging and cheerful, even if it is Monday and our office radiator has forgotten that Garfield days were suspended back in February. And then somehow, as we sit trying to think and growing icier by the minute, we lose all thought of being polite or even decently tactful. Like the child in the poem, there is one thing and one alone that interests us. There is one question only that concerns us, and it's the same old question that has concerned us since the first of January.

Do you believe in the Woman Citizen? Do you believe a political weekly for women can be successfully published in the United States to-day? Do you believe that thinking women from Alaska to Hawaii, from New York to the Barbary Coast, require something more in the shape of a periodical than a combination cookbook and dressmaking guide? *Do you believe in the Woman Citizen?*

We are a voice crying in the wilderness with only an echo for answer. *Do you believe in the Woman Citizen?* You call it your magazine. How can it be your magazine if you have not helped to make it what it is, if you are not now working to make it what it may be? Here is your chance, one chance in a thousand, to show the publishing world what the world of reading women honestly wants. Will you let them go on thinking that women of sense are content to ignore domestic interests outside of the home so long as editors are successful in throwing a false glamor upon the domesticity within four walls? Or will you prove, not sometime in the distant future but here and now, this month, this week, to-day—that there is a great and far different need and an overwhelming demand for the magazine that will fill it? *Do you believe in the Woman Citizen?*

There is only one way to show us that you have faith in the success of such a magazine and that is to contribute personally to that success. We want new readers and we must have them if we are to stand in the front rank of publications, if we are to fill a real and universal need. The state suffrage organizations are doing something to help in our drive for 100,000 new subscribers. But they cannot accomplish it all alone. Will you help them and us? Will you secure personally at least five new subscriptions during the next four weeks? Are we to have an answer before the end of April? *Do you believe in the Woman Citizen?*

Katharine Gay,
National Circulation Chairman.

The requisites for successful soliciting of subscriptions are three—belief in the *Woman Citizen*, enthusiasm for women and willingness to ask them to do things. We ask too little from most of them. There is no magic except the magic of faith and enthusiasm. Every time any sort of suffrage meeting is held an appeal is made and always some woman says, "I have been wanting to get hold of something of that sort." We are simply opening an opportunity to many who do not know where to look for the information they want, and that is a true sort of missionary work any time.

Long life and much power to the *Woman Citizen*. There are few things more delightful than to introduce it to new friends.—EFFIE MCCOLLUM JONES, Webster City, Iowa.

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson
Michigan: Mrs. John Waite of Ann Arbor

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

March 30th	*April 6th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Minnesota	3. Minnesota
4. Iowa	4. Iowa
5. New Jersey	5. New Jersey
6. Ohio	6. Ohio
7. New York	7. Michigan
8. New Hampshire and Wisconsin	8. Indiana
9. Indiana	9. New York
10. Massachusetts	10. Wisconsin
11. Alabama	11. New Hampshire
12. Virginia	12. Massachusetts
13. Maine	13. Alabama
14. Louisiana	14. Virginia
15. Pennsylvania	15. Maine
16. Maryland	16. Louisiana
17. Michigan	17. Pennsylvania
18. Texas	18. Maryland
19. Rhode Island	19. Texas
20. Nebraska	20. Rhode Island
21. Mississippi, Kentucky, Washington	21. Nebraska
22. South Carolina, Connecticut	22. Mississippi, Kentucky, Washington
23. North Dakota	23. South Carolina, Connecticut
24. Vermont and Tennessee	24. North Dakota
	25. Vermont and Tennessee

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

White Dress Cotton Fabrics *for* 1918 *at* McCutcheon's

The demand for White Fabrics indicates their popularity for the coming season. We have on hand every conceivable weave and weight for Blouses, Dresses, and Separate Skirts, as follows:

Imported Dimities,
28 and 30 in. wide, 25c to 75 yd.

Imported Dotted Swiss
30 and 40 in. wide, 75c to $1.50 yd.

Imported Batiste,
40 in. wide, $1.25 to 2.00 yd.

Imported Voiles,
40 to 45 in. wide, 50c to $1.50 yd.

Imported Piques,
36 in. wide, 50c to $1.25 yd.

Imported Madras, 32 in. wide, 35c to 75 yd.

Imported Eponge, 54 in. wide, $1.00 to 1.25 yd.

Novelty Skirtings,
36 in. wide, 75c, 85, $1.00 to 1.75 yd.

Novelty Voiles and Crepes
36 to 45 in. wide, 50c to $2.50 yd.

Poplin and Repp,
36 in. wide, 50c, 75 to $1.00 yd.

Japanese Crepes,
30 in. wide, 40c to 75 yd.

Also French Lawns, Batiste, Transparent Organdies, French Nainsook, Ecru Batiste, India and Persian Lawns, Sylva Lawns, English Nainsook, Long Cloths, French Percales, Handkerchief Linens, Linen Cambrics, and the heavier Linens in all the various weaves, widths, and qualities to meet all requirements.

Samples of any of the above materials, not bordered, will be sent on request.
Please state name and price of materials desired and purpose for which intended.

James McCutcheon & Co., Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N.Y.

We do not ask

any great sacrifice, any heavy subsidies, gifts or endowment. This is wartime and women everywhere are saving and giving with but one thought, purpose and determination,—the winning of the war.

We ask only

the privilege of knowing that American women are preparing themselves for the great responsibility of citizenship soon to be theirs through the fortunes of this same war.

Don't wait until it's time to cast your ballot. Subscribe at once to the Woman Citizen. Your subscription will convince us that you mean to be an intelligent voter. The Woman Citizen will convince *you* that this Woman's National Political Weekly is the best and most necessary of women's magazines.

52 issues yearly for $1.00

The Woman Citizen Corporation 171 Madison Avenue, New York